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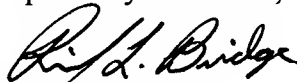
earth, a typical 30 megaton ore body at a distance of 1 km beneath the surface will produce a signal only in the order of 1 Eö. As will be appreciated, the desired signal of 1 Eö would be lost or drowned out by the noise caused by the spurious signals. While it is contemplated that the van Kann gravity gradiometers (identified above) will be employed in embodiments of the present invention, other gravity gradiometers could also be employed and will also suffer similar unwanted noise effects to varying degrees. --

Remarks:

The disclosure has been amended at pages 12 and 16 to correct typographical errors.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made".

Respectfully submitted,



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Version with markings to show changes madeIn the Disclosure:

The paragraph beginning at page 12, line 11 has been amended as follows:

Referencing FIG. 7, the inventors have noted that, ideally, the center of mass of each dumbbell 1102 in a crossed dumbbell gravity gradiometer will be exactly coincident with its center of rotation. This rotation occurs about a pivot, which can conveniently be in the form of a web connecting the dumbbell to the instrument body. In this case the web also acts as a torsion spring. Such a structure is described in U.S. Patent nos. 5,804,722, [5,505,055] 5,505,555 and 5,668,315 issued to Van Kann.

The paragraph beginning at page 16, line 23 has been amended as follows:

Using the gravity gradiometer, e.g., as described by van Kann in U.S. patents 5,804,722, [5,505,055] 5,505,555 and 5,668,315, mounted in the aircraft without an isolation system would, in these conditions, result in an estimated spurious signal that could exceed 10 Eö about 50% of the time, and 110 Eö, about 1% of the time. However, on the surface of the earth, a typical 30 megaton ore body at a distance of 1 km beneath the surface will produce a signal only in the order of 1 Eö. As will be appreciated, the desired signal of 1 Eö would be lost or drowned out by the noise caused by the spurious signals. While it is contemplated that the van Kann gravity gradiometers (identified above) will be employed in embodiments of the present invention, other gravity gradiometers could also be employed and will also suffer similar unwanted noise effects to varying degrees.